

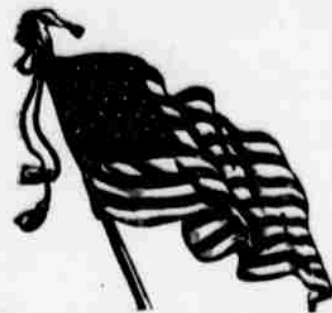
The Holt County Sentinel.

57TH YEAR.

OREGON, MISSOURI, FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1921.

NUMBER 7.

June 14—Flag Day.



One hundred and forty-four years ago next Tuesday, June 14, 1777, Betsy achieved what is probably the most distinguished and sensational honor ever conferred on an American woman. On that occasion she displayed for the first time to a committee, appointed by the Continental Congress, the flag which she had made in accordance with her selection by the committee for this imperishable honor. Nor was the mere manual labor her only contribution to the design that was adopted and which has been universally conceded by Americans for seven score years to be the most beautiful national emblem in the world.

Hats off! See the beautiful gleams of Old Glory, shimmering bright in the rays of the sun. Telling in stripes and in stars the great story. How Freedom's battles were fought and well won. Stories of patriots' doing and daring. Sacrifices made for me and for you; Story of blood for the right shed, unsparing—Hats off! The flag passes by in review.

It flies today on the Seven Seas. In two continents, and on islands of the Pacific and the Caribbean. American soldiers carry it reverently. In battle it shines over men who are paying a debt we owe to France since a time when the flag itself existed only in spirit. Our airmen bear it above the Italian Alps.

Dumb, it speaks all languages. It tells civilized Europe more in an instant than all the orators could say in a year.

A crude, inartistic combination of bold colors, it is the most beautiful thing in the world.

Its stars change in numbers, but its meaning is as changeless as the blue of a cloudless noon.

If all statutes vanished and all statesmen died, the flag would still show the way.

A thousand years hence, when men read of the Great War with the same distant curiosity that they today offer toward the Rome of Gibbon, the flag will be as it is now.

It is not the banner of the sword, or ambition, or empire, but of mankind's undying desire for universal liberty.

Let the Contract.
The board of education of Consolidated School District No. 6, New Point, on Saturday last, June 4th, let the contract for the building of their new high school building to replace the one destroyed by fire on the night of March 28, 1921.

The contract was let to A. Schragge for \$15,600, the district to transport the material from Maitland. Mr. Schragge was the former contractor. The heating was let to the Holtman Company for \$2,000. Mr. Schragge hopes to have the building ready for occupancy by the coming holiday season, and to so complete his work from time to time as to accommodate some of the students, as the construction progresses.

In December, 1917, the district, voted \$18,000 for the construction of the original building, and in January, 1918, they sold the bonds for \$592 premium. None of these bonds become due until 1923, and hence the board has been allowing the sinking fund to be augmented by interest.

The fire loss was adjusted by the insurance companies paying the full amount of the policies, which was for \$15,000. In May, 1921, the district voted 3 to 1 in favor of issuing \$7,400 additional bonds. Thus the district is bonded in the sum of \$25,400, and will have \$15,000, plus the \$7,400 additional bonds, with which to meet the construction and heating, \$17,600; leaving a balance of \$7,710 with which to equip the school building, hauling of material, excavation and other miscellaneous expenses. While the board feels that the utmost economy must be practiced, they feel that they will be able to solve the problem without any additional cost.

It is a live board, and The Sentinel believes they will do the job that comes to them, every way satisfactory to the progressive people of the district.

Stripping Blue Grass.
Blue grass strippers began work in the meadows on the D. A. Gelvin farm this week, and the harvest will doubtless start at other places within a few days. The quality of blue grass seed in this locality is excellent this year, and the crop is expected to turn out unusually good.

The blue grass crop in Kentucky and other of the Eastern states is said to be much short of normal this season, which will have a tendency to stiffen the market for this commodity.

Buyers from the East have been in Maitland in numbers within the past week or so, bidding on this year's crop in this locality. Maitland Herald, June 2, 1921.

COLORADO FLOOD TOLL 500

Pueblo Laid Waste; Loss Estimated at Ten Million Dollars.

The waters of the Arkansas and Fountain rivers, which on Friday night last, June 3, swept upon Pueblo, Colo., bringing death and destruction in their wake, was left a city of desolation.

The best estimates place the death toll at 500 to 1000. The estimates of property damage is placed at \$10,000,000.

The flood area extended through parts of Colorado and Wyoming. Pueblo, Denver, Loveland and Sterling, in Colorado, suffered the greatest losses in both lives and property. Some twenty towns were in the grip of the flood catastrophe.

The flood at Pueblo was caused by cloudbursts, all streams flowing into the Arkansas river near that city threw such a large volume of water into the larger stream that it overflowed its banks and swept into the business district of the city with appalling swiftness. Death and desolation were left in the wake of the flood.

Some of the greatest disasters:

1902—Eruption of Mount Pelee, 30,000 lives lost.

1903—Iroquois theater fire, 575 lives lost.

1904—Burning of steamship General Slocum in the East river, New York, 1,400 lives lost.

1905—Japanese steamship, Mikasa, sunk by explosion, 599 lives lost.

1906—San Francisco earthquake and fire, 452 lives lost; property loss estimated at \$50,000,000.

1906—Valparaiso, Chile, earthquake, 1500 lives lost; property damage about \$100,000,000.

1907—Kingston, Jamaica, earthquake, 1100 lives lost; property damage about \$25,000,000.

1908—Earthquake in Sicily and Calabria, 76,483 lives lost.

1910—Cartago, Costa Rica, 1,500 lives lost.

1912—Sinking of steamship Titanic in mid-ocean, 1517 lives lost.

1912—Earthquake in Turkey, 3000 lives lost.

1912—Sinking of Spanish steamship Principe De Asturias off the coast of Spain, 500 drowned.

1912—Sinking of Japanese steamship, Kicker Maru, off the coast of Japan, 1000 lives lost.

1914—Sinking of steamship, Empress of Ireland in St. Lawrence, 1024 lives lost.

1915—Earthquakes in Central Italy, 29,978 lives lost.

1915—Torpedoing of steamship, Lusitania, 1198 lives lost.

1915—Overturning of steamship Eastland, Chicago, 812 lives lost.

1916—French auxiliary cruiser Provence, sunk in Mediterranean, 3270 lives lost.

1916—Chinese steamer Hsin Yu, sunk off coast of China, 1000 lives lost.

1917—British warship Vanguard blown up at her dock in a British port, 800 lives lost.

1921—Pueblo and Denver, Colo., flood, June 3-4, 500 lives lost.

Johnstown, Pa., flood, June 1, 1889; 300 lives lost.

The Special Session.

A special session of the fifty-first General Assembly of the state legislature has been called by Governor Hyde to meet on Tuesday, June 14. The governor, in his proclamation, points out the following purposes for calling the special session:

1—The issuance and sale of road bonds or evidences of indebtedness to an amount not exceeding \$60,000,000.

2—The means, methods and safeguards governing the expenditures of said sum or any part thereof.

3—Designating the roads to be improved and providing for the repair and maintenance of such improved or designated roads.

4—Road legislation generally.

5—Legislation governing primary election laws and the nomination of candidates for office within the state of Missouri.

The reduction of the tax levies made by the general assembly.

7—Such other matters and subjects as may be recommended by the governor by special message to the special session for its consideration after it shall have been convened.

Odd Fellows' Memorial.

The annual Memorial day will be observed by the local Odd Fellows and Rebekahs, Sunday afternoon, June 12, with the customary services. The exercises will be held in the Methodist church, and the general public is cordially invited to attend these services. The speaker of the day will be Mr. Elmer Mann, of Clarkdale, Mo., a representative of the Grand Lodge, and who is an excellent speaker. Following is the program for the afternoon:

2:00 o'clock—Members of the two orders assemble in hall, and march to the Methodist church.

2:15—Processional. Mrs. Jessie Jones.

"America," Congregation.

Invocation. Rev. F. J. Smith.

Ladies' quartette.

Reading, Miss Alice Babb.

Anthem.

Solo, Miss Marie Hodgins.

Instrumental solo, Nellie Castle.

Address, Mr. Elmer Mann.

Anthem.

Benediction.

March to the church, and decoration of graves of deceased members, and ritualistic services.

All members are requested to assemble at the hall promptly at two o'clock and to bring as many flowers as possible.

ANOTHER SCHOOL BUILDING.

Consolidated District No. 1 Lets Contract for Erection of a High School Building.

"It's a long way to Tipperary," as has been fully realized by the friends of education in Consolidated District No. 1, Minnesota Valley, but the time has come, and they are about to realize their fond hopes of having a real modern high school for their district.

The fight for this consummation has been a long one—for eight years they have fought nobly and well, and now after so long a time they are going to have a school building that every citizen of the district, composed of Minnesota Valley, Dale Center, Liberty and Ross Grove, can point to with pride.

On December 19, 1919, the district voted \$25,000 in bonds with which to build a high school, but when the bids were received they ran from \$38,000 to \$43,000, owing to the high cost of material and labor, and as a consequence they bided their time waiting for a decline, and it finally came.

On Saturday last, June 4, 1921, they let the contract to A. A. Schragge for \$25,500, not including heating or the transporting of the material from Mound City.

The building will be of brick, two stories, and a ground plan of 76x61, including an extension of 16 feet, and will be located on the lands belonging to the estate of the late Robert Kennish. The temporary building, which has been in use since 1914 and built by donations from the friends of the cause of consolidation at a cost of \$1400, will be utilized as a teacherage, and is 30x34.

The present board of directors is composed of Messrs. P. W. Zachary, Harrison Metzgar, J. B. Melunkin, Lester Griffith, E. H. Broker, I. D. Painter. Mr. Zachary is the president of the board, and Mr. Painter the secretary.

A brief history of the struggle to bring about the condition about to be consummated by the progressive, earnest friends of education in these four districts, will doubtless be interesting to all friends of education in our county.

At a Sunday school picnic held in Liberty township in the summer of 1911, the discussion of a rural high school was raised. After discussing the matter, it was decided to call a meeting to discuss it further and to make investigations as to the needs and necessary steps in order to secure a high school. At this meeting it was decided that several meetings should be held to arouse an interest and to come to an understanding as to establishing a high school. Geo. M. Melcher, chief clerk of the Department of Education, came up from Jefferson City in February, 1912, and discussed the subject at Minnesota Valley and New Liberty school houses, and outlined the necessary steps.

At the annual school meeting, April, 1912, the proposition to consolidate Ross Grove, Minnesota Valley, Dale Center and New Liberty school districts was submitted by notice given in the annual school meeting notices. The results were as follows: Ross Grove, 15 for, 6 against; Dale Center, 10 for, 5 against; Minnesota Valley, 15 for, 10 against; in New Liberty there was much opposition and the meeting was adjourned by the opposition before the question of consolidation could be put before the house. After the meeting was adjourned, a few of those favoring the proposition held a meeting, voted on the question and declared it carried. After investigation it was decided that the last named election was illegal and that the matter should be appealed to the county superintendent of schools.

Upon reception of the appeal, County Superintendent Rock appointed J. E. Slater, Joseph Garrett, J. W. Weightman and Frank Walker as a board of arbitrators to decide the proposition. After hearing the evidence they rendered a verdict against the proposition, on the ground that a census vote taken in the four districts showed a standing of 44 for the proposition and 48 against. Hence they argued even, should they be consolidated, it would be impossible to vote bonds to erect a building.

The matter was then dismissed until after the passage of the Consolidated Law, by the Forty-seventh General Assembly. The law provided that a special election could be held for the purpose of deciding questions of consolidation, also provided state aid, whenever the district complied with the requirements stated. Upon reception of emergency clause, in the law the voters residing in the peabody named that a special election be held for the purpose of voting on the question of consolidation.

After securing fifty-two signers, the petition was filed with County Superintendent Rock on the 29th day of April, 1913. In order to have a conference, Mr. Rock called a meeting at the Ross Grove school house, Thursday evening, May 22, 1913.

After taking evidence of the needs and advisability of forming a consolidated district, Superintendent Rock platted the district, prepared notices and posted the same on the 28th of May, 1913, calling a special meeting for the purpose of voting upon consolidation of the platted and described territory, and if such proposition carried, to elect six directors to manage the affairs of such district. The results of the election were as follows: 35 against and 48 for. E. E. Feil, P. W. Zachary, James Kennish, James Cotter, Fred Wrench and John Heck were elected directors. They took the

oath of office and assumed their duties, as provided by law, June 30, 1913.

The old board at New Liberty claimed the proceedings were illegal and employed W. H. VanVickle to teach the New Liberty school. On the first of September, 1913, school was to open. Two teachers were employed, O. M. Watkins, by the consolidated board, and W. H. VanVickle, by the old board at New Liberty. Both teachers were on hand the first day. W. H. VanVickle arrived first and got possession of the room, and taught the first day. An injunction was served on the old board and Mr. VanVickle the first day, and Mr. Watkins assumed duties the second day, and continued to teach.

The injunction was finally disposed of in favor of the consolidated directors, and Mr. Watkins held the fort.

Next came quo warranto proceedings by Attorney General John T. Barker, ex rel. J. M. Mann vs. P. W. Zachary, et al., directors of the consolidated district. The action was based on the assumption that the whole proceedings looking to the consolidation of the district was illegal and void. The court couldn't see through those glasses and decided in favor of the consolidated district; hence the obstacles were removed and the educational column moved onward, leaving the ants behind.

Then came the building of the new temporary school house at a cost of \$1400, donated by the friends of consolidation, which was dedicated with an elaborate program, December 25, 1916, and Lloyd Thatcher, son of Dr. and Mrs. J. T. Thatcher, of Oregon, a graduate of the State University, became the first teacher.

At the time of the filing of the original petition for consolidation, the enumeration for the four districts was 142, and the valuation was \$442,760; the enumeration for 1920 was 116; the valuation for 1921 is \$1,936,350.

The first class of graduates was in 1918, and they were Ruth Heck and Ruth Zachary.

There were no graduates in 1919. The class of 1920 was composed of Mary Zachary, Esther Broker, Mae Wehrli, Russell McCoy.

Class of 1921—Dorothy Zachary, Thelma Holmes, Beanie Hamm.

The teachers for 1920-21 were Blanche Criswell and Arthur Prather.

May, 1921, Real Estate.
During the month of May, 1921, the movements in real estate deals have been exceedingly light as compared with the same month in 1920. A year ago, the warranty deals were \$257,683, while for the month just passed they amounted to only \$64,596.

On Thursday of last week, June 2, the United States Senate passed another farmers' relief measure, known as the bill to loan up to \$50,000,000 to federal farm loan banks to distribute among farmers at not more than 5 1/2 per cent interest. Secretary Mellon, of the national treasury, recommended the passage of the bill, which was introduced by Senator Curtis, of Kansas, and which was endorsed by all the prominent agricultural organizations.

The following May deals involving \$10,000 or over, were made: Edward Ideker to Emmet Ideker, lands in 62, 40 \$15,000

L. L. Boyles to P. F. Painter, lands in 9, 59, 37 \$10,500

Jas. A. Duke to E. C. Morrison, n/2 sec 34-31-39 \$14,000

Holt's Live Stock Census, 1920.

The census bulletin of live stock on farms and live stock products for the state has been issued, and we glean the following pertaining to Holt county:

There were 1782 farms reporting domestic animals, and their total valued at \$4,201,334.

There were 7,615 horses of all ages valued at \$729,184.

There were 5,103 mules, valued at \$496,900; 15 asses and jents, valued at \$3,165.

There was reported 22,566 head of cattle; value, \$1,584,671. Beef cattle, 15,778, valued at \$1,122,306. The dairy cattle, 6738, valued at \$462,365.

We had 2,507 head of sheep valued at \$33,346.

There were 61,260 head of hogs, valued at \$1,362,354.

There were 256,771 chickens and 5,423 other poultry in the county, and their value was fixed at \$250,756; their produced, 782,382 dozen. The eggs produced, 782,382 dozen. The value of the chickens and eggs produced was reported at \$525,978.

There were 2,048 hives of bees in the county and they were valued at \$4,060. The value of the honey and wax was placed at \$8,708.

1921 Assessment.

Perry Ramsay, who was elected county assessor last fall, began his work of taking the 1921 assessment for the taxes of 1922, on Wednesday of last week, June 1.

The assessment this year will be on a 100 per cent valuation for the first time in the history of the county. This is in accordance with instructions from the state tax commission. It will be recalled that the 1920 assessment, on a 60 per cent valuation, was materially increased by the state board of equalization. Personal property of the highest amount reached between March 1 and June 1. Merchandise must be assessed at full for stock on hand June 1.

—Marie Hodgins, Inez Alkire and Chas. Petros are home for the vacation period from Lincoln, Neb., where they have been attending the State University.

May, 1921, Weather.

Although the early part of May, 1921, was remarkably cool, with frost on the 3d-4th, and a temperature of 37 degrees on the 2d, nipping the potatoes and most all garden stuffs, and a frost on the 14th, and a drop in temperature to 36 on the 14th, and a drop in temperature from 77 to 44 on the 13th, the latter part of the month was unreasonably warm, with a maximum of 94 degrees on the 29th, and for five days the temperature ranged in the 90's. The mean for the month was 65 degrees, which is two degrees above the normal. This has been the hottest May since 1918, when the mean was 66, and yet we had no 90 degree temperature during the month in 1918.

During May, 1921, we had 4.76 inches of rain which is only .32 of an inch below what we should have had. Last year we only had 2.23 of an inch, while in 1919 we had 5.91, and in 1896 we had 15.08 in May, and in 1905 we had 12.72 inches.

In 1875 we had one inch of snow on the 11th, and in 1907 we had two inches of snow on the 26th.

Both the Missouri and Nodaway rivers were unusually low during the month.

A four-inch rainfall was reported at Forest City, May 11, which fell within 30 minutes.

The extremes for May, 1921, were:

Max.	Min.
90	42
91	37
92	34
94	36
90	41

Mean maximum, 76; mean minimum, 54; mean, 65.

Precipitation, 4.76; greatest in 24 hours, 2.29 on the 8th. On Decoration Day the maximum was 90 and the minimum, 65. On the nights of the 15th and 16th, the aurora, or "Northern Lights," as some call them, were very fine, especially on the night of the 16th, the aurora was very brilliant, lasting several hours, and streamers of light ran up nearly to the zenith, while veils of lights shimmered across the entire northern heavens, with all the colors of the rainbow, making it almost as light as day.

A Forward Step.
Our splendid school board has taken a forward step by securing the services of Prof. E. C. Reese, of Savannah, to look after our school the coming school year 1921-22.

By securing his services, the board will be enabled to add vocational agriculture to its curriculum, and thus give our young men and women an opportunity to obtain that character of instruction that they have heretofore been compelled to go to the State Agricultural Department of our State University at Columbia to obtain.

Prof. Reese will not only teach the nine months of the school year, but he teaches the entire twelve months—his entire time being given to his work in agricultural, horticultural and animal husbandry. He is a high priced man, but the board felt that we should have him—and let us say Amen to their decision.

The Dear Teachers.
The regular teachers' examinations were held in our high school, Friday and Saturday of last week. There were some forty present.

Owing to the absence of County Superintendent Liley, who is attending school at the Cape Girardeau Teachers' College, the duty of conducting the examinations was assigned to Justice Jas. E. Cummins by Mr. Liley, and the Justice behaved like an old veteran at the business, and there were some thirty ladies in the bunch. The Justice did not seem the least embarrassed, and his dignified bearing seemed to please the teachers.

The Justice is congratulating himself on the fact that he was not called upon to punish a single one of his pupils, their decorum being perfect.

There were some eight male teachers present, among these were two of our old ones, Earl Rock and Cortez Meadows.

May, 1921, Marriages.
During May, 1920, Recorder Simpson did not issue a single marriage license, while for May, 1921, he issued four, and it would be but natural that he would feel cheerful by this record.

The record of Holt county marriages for May, 1921, is as follows:

Theodore W. Mumm and Mary Jane Bridges, of Mound City, by Rev. L. E. Jones, May 29.

M. F. Buckett, of Graham, and Della Jackson, of Barnard, in Oregon, by Rev. F. J. Smith, May 5.

Mrs. Rose Lowe, of Craig, and M. M. Leonard, of Anselmo, Nebr., in St. Joseph, May 5.

Elizabeth McHugh, Maitland, and W. Anderson, in Osborn, Mo., May 8.

Arthur Olson and Belle Birmingham, of Napier, in St. Joseph, May 24, by Rev. Jas. S. Ryan.

Olin K. Reynolds and Kathryn R. Dankers, of Corning, in St. Joseph, May 31.

Frank Neal Spilman and Ruth A. Meyer, of Oregon, by Rev. F. J. Smith, May 24.

Harry L. Swan, of Corning, and Susie B. Parrish, of Craig, in St. Joseph, May 5.

Joseph E. L. Sloan and Leonora Little, of Fairfax, in Oregon, by Rev. T. D. Roberts, May 25.

Frank Sipes and Lulu Huiatt, of Oregon, in St. Joseph, May 14.

Warn of Unit Law Delay.

Governor Hyde and A. C. McKibbin, director of publicity, have issued a signed statement, urging the voters of the state to refuse to sign the petitions seeking to submit the county school unit law to a vote. The statement of the governor and Mr. McKibbin is as follows:

"There has recently come to the attention of the undersigned a letter purporting to come from Mr. O. B. Whittaker, of Hickory county, in which he urges voters throughout the state to sign petitions seeking to withhold the operation of the county school unit law until the election in November, 1922.

"This measure, enacted at the recent session, provides for:

"1. Uniform length of school term.

"2. Uniform tax levy with which to support the schools.

"3. Equal school opportunities for all rural boys and girls to obtain both elementary and high school education.

"4. A county board of education elected by the people, who are required to furnish free high schools to all boys and girls of their respective counties.

"5. Local school boards, who select the teachers as heretofore, and have general control of the care of the buildings, purchasing of supplies and all school property.

"This is one of the greatest school measures ever enacted in the state, and should not be delayed by the referendum. The progressive voters who believe in education and equal opportunity for our boys and girls, in the rural as well as the urban communities, will not sign this petition.

"The county school unit law simply means better school privileges, and better opportunities for the boys and girls. It's a duty we owe our children to see that this splendid educational improvement is put into force and effect without unnecessary delay.

"For illustration, take a town near you with a population of perhaps 2500. It is the seat of a splendid high school where all of the different branches are taught by specialists. The boys and girls are rapidly forging to the front. What inducement could be presented to those people to divide their district up into districts for fewer than two hundred people each, and their schools into twelve one-room schools? No argument on earth could induce them to make such a change, yet that is substantially the condition under which rural schools are conducted.

"The county unit school law seeks to make possible in the country the same kind of schools as they have in the town.

"By all means discourage the circulation of these petitions. Do not sign, as your act might rob your boy or girl of the chance to obtain a high school education, in many cases all the parents have to give their children. Bear in mind that this is not a party measure.

"You are respectfully referred to Sections 5908 and 5914 R. S., 1919, which you will find prescribe the penalty for obtaining names or signing illegally a referendum petition."

They Sleep Well.

The bodies of two brave Holt county soldiers, who gave their all in defense of their country, were brought back from the fields where poppies grow, and laid away for the final resurrection in their graves in Holt county.

The funeral of H. P. Caton, who was born in Mound City, and was killed in action in France, August 13, 1918, was held in Mound City, Sunday morning.